

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 30

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ROSS & ROSSER.

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - JANUARY 8

SPEECH OF HON. LAZARUS W. POWELL, OF KENTUCKY.

On the Right of the President to Suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus and make Arbitrary arrests, delivered in the Senate of the United States, December 11th, 1862.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Sanbury of Delaware being under consideration:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether Dr. John Laus and Whiteley Meredith, or either of them, citizens of the State of Delaware, have been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Delaware; when they were arrested and imprisoned; the charges against them; by whom made; by whose orders they were arrested and imprisoned; and that he communicate to the Senate all papers relating to their arrest and imprisonment."

Mr. POWELL. Secrecy, Mr. President, might well become the cabinet of a tyrant, but it will become the cabinet of a free, constitutional Government. I fear, from the tenor of the speech of the Senator from Maine, [Mr. Morrill,] that my criticism a few days ago upon the acts of the Administration may injure the cause of two citizens of Delaware. My object was to aid those citizens; but the Senator from Maine seems to base his opposition to the resolution, asking for information concerning the confinement of those two gentlemen, upon a speech that I made advocating the resolution, and not upon the merits of the resolution itself. I stand here, Mr. President, prepared to make good by proof which cannot be controverted, every charge that I made in that speech; and I defy the Senator from Maine to enter the list, and let us discuss it before the Senate and the American people. Prior to taking up that branch of the subject, however, I will notice a few remarks of the Senator that were somewhat personal to me, and to the people I have the honor to represent.

He demands to know the condition of Kentucky. He asks the question for the purpose of answering it, and then says that three-fourths of the able-bodied men of Kentucky have taken arms and gone into the Confederate service. Mr. President, I did not suppose there was a man in the United States of America, of ordinary intelligence, who did not know more about the condition of the people of Kentucky than the Senator from Maine seems to know. What, sir, three-fourths of her able-bodied men in arms in the rebellion? The Senator has drawn upon his fancy for his facts. I have no doubt that the Senator states what he believes is true; but I hope he will allow me to enlighten his understanding upon that matter. Let me tell the Senator that three-fourths of the people of Kentucky, who are able to bear arms, are not in arms on both sides. Allow me to tell him further, that more are in arms on the Union than on the rebel side.

Mr. MORRILL. The honorable Senator will not misrepresent me as saying that three-fourths of the people of Kentucky were in arms on the side of the rebellion.

Mr. POWELL. I did not say that, I understood the Senator to say that three-fourths of the men able to bear arms were in the Confederate ranks. That was the way in which I stated his remark.

Mr. MORRILL. I believe I did say, instituting a comparison, that I thought three-fourths of the war men of Kentucky were in the Confederate camps. That may be stating it largely; I do not suppose that anybody understood me as intending to state with accuracy and precision that a census had been taken, and that the proportion had been found to be so. I supposed that the Senator himself would understand it to be a comparative estimate. What I meant to say was that a large disproportion of the effective war force of Kentucky, from the beginning, has been against the Government. That I believe.

Mr. POWELL. The Senator still adheres to the assertion that three-fourths of the men of Kentucky able to bear arms are in the rebel service. Allow me to tell the Senator that he never was mistaken in his life. I am astonished that he is not more conversant with Kentucky affairs. I tell the Senator again, that three-fourths of our men who are able to bear arms are not in both services; and I tell him again that, from the best information I have, more of them are in the Union Army than in the other army. I admit that they are in both armies. That is an unfortunate state of things. I regret the division. The State is now being torn and injured in every material interest, in consequence of the armies of both sides having been, as some of them are, upon our soil.

Mr. MORRILL. The Senator will allow me.

Mr. POWELL. I desire to yield every

courtesy to the Senator, but I really do not wish to be interrupted at every sentence. I will hear the Senator at this time.

Mr. MORRILL. What I desire to put to the Senator is, whether it is true or not that from the start, from the outbreak of this rebellion, the majority of the active military force of Kentucky has been against the Government and with the Confederates.

Mr. POWELL. The Senator, so far from defending the position which I was assailing, seems to be getting up interrogations for me. That is a matter about which there is a controversy of opinion. If he means force in the field, certainly the fact is not so; for comparatively few of our men have been in arms against the Government. There are a good many, I grant, but more have been in arms in favor of the Union.

But, sir, there is a course of debate here which is somewhat distasteful to me. If I take the liberty of assailing the Administration, or an officer of the Government for violating the Constitution of my country, innuendoes are constantly thrown out by Senators on the other side about loyalty and patriotism; and references have been made to my late colleague. If gentlemen on that side of the Chamber desire to make the impression that I am not loyal to the Government which I am serving, I wish they would say so plainly, and not attempt by innuendo and hint to convey the idea. If they say it directly, I will meet it in such a manner as will prevent any debate in this Chamber upon that subject. That is all I have to say on that point. I desire Senators to meet my arguments. I indulge in no personalities, no innuendoes, no hints to weaken the force of the argument of any Senator. I do not think it is legitimate in debate, or in accordance with parliamentary courtesy, I think it ill becomes this place. I have averred that the President of the United States and his Cabinet ministers have violated the Constitution of my country. I have instanced the cases in which they have done so. It is legitimate for the friends of the Administration to meet the argument, and to overthrow it if they can; but they shall make nothing in favor of their rotten and tottering cause by leading us from the argument by intimations assailing me personally.

There are other arenas than this for settling personal difficulties. I trust never to have personal difficulties in this Chamber. I certainly will give no Senator cause to make personal assaults on me; but if it is tendered, I hope I shall meet it like a man. That is my object, and that is my determination. So, away then with the Senator's innuendoes and insinuations.

The Senator has chosen to tell the Senate that I have been opposed to this war and opposed to coercion. The Senator might have spared himself that labor; it is known to the whole Senate, it is known to the people of the entire country, as far as they choose to read anything that may fall from the lips of humble individual as myself, that I was opposed to coercion. It is further known that I have been opposed to the war from the very beginning. I opposed it, because I thought the war would result in the destruction of both sections of the country. I believed that the war was a wedge of disunion that would forever split these States asunder, and I desired to perpetuate the Union, the constitutional Union, as our fathers gave it to us. Believing that war was a disunion element, and that it would ultimately tend to the destruction of the Union of the States and the overthrow of the Constitution of my country, as an honest man I said so. I have been opposed to the war. Whether I was right in that or not, time must determine. If I was wrong, if you should restore the Union and the Constitution by arms, I, like an honest man, will admit my error. Will then, I will maintain the honest convictions of my judgment, but I believe, Mr. President, that you could keep the States of this Union together by arms. I believed that in the outset we could have done it by concession, by compromise. I believed the Crittenden amendments to the Constitution would have settled all of our difficulties, and prevented the bloody and cruel war in which we are now engaged; and consequently they had my hearty, warm, cordial support. I have advocated every measure of peaceable adjustment, and will continue to do so. But so much enraged are these gentlemen with those who are for peace; so violently are they stirred up at the idea of blood and carnage, snuffing the battle afar off, as they do, that they assail every man who was for settling our difficulties by any other means than the sword. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. Wright] even went so far as to insinuate the loyalty of my colleague [Mr. Davis] a few minutes ago, (for he could have referred to nobody else,) because my colleague saw fit, in his place as a Senator from a sovereign State of this Union, to propose a resolution providing for a conference of the States to settle these difficulties. How to settle them? Look at the resolution. It is for the purpose of restoring the Union. The object of that resolution, as expressed upon its face, is not to separate the States.

Mr. WRIGHT. The Senator will allow me to say a word. I certainly did not design to be understood as impeaching the loyalty of the gentleman's colleague. I referred to the resolution of which I spoke as one of the evidences, among others, that during the progress of this war measures were introduced which I regarded as unfortunate, and not calculated to strengthen our arms. I have the utmost confidence in the Senator Kentucky, [Mr. Davis,] and I certainly did not intend to impeach his loyalty.

Mr. POWELL. Well, then, the Senator regards the resolution of my colleague as an unfortunate act, and not calculated to strengthen our arms, and therefore regards it as a disloyal act. That is his explanation substantially.

Mr. WRIGHT. No.

Mr. POWELL. The Senator was speaking about disloyalty when he made the allusion. However, I will take the Senator's denial. I really thought the resolution was proper, and whenever it comes up I shall vote for it; and I shall propose further so to amend it as to have an armistice during the session of that convention, if it ever shall be called. I think we should do everything to settle

these difficulties by peaceful means. I am opposed to this rampant war spirit which thwarted the efforts of those who were for compromise and adjustment upon a basis which would have been just to all sections of the country; which would have satisfied the southern people, who are now in revolt, and would not have taken from the northern States any of their rights—civil, religious, or political. I think the two sections should have met in a spirit of compromise, and adjusted their difficulties; and I believe that ere long the whole country will be of my opinion. I said before the war commenced, that if you attempted coercion, what we now have upon us would follow; that the people would be loaded down with taxation; that heavy indebtedness would ensue; and that both sections of the country would finally be prostrated and put in all their interests, social, moral, and material. That is my judgment to-day. Believing that, being devotedly attached to the Union and the Constitution of my country, I have ever advocated such measures of adjustment as I thought were available for that object. Believing that war was not a means towards that end, I have opposed it; and I should have been a dishonest man if I had not opposed it, believing, as I did, that it would lead to the destruction of my country, to the final severance of the States, and to the overthrow of the Constitution of the Republic.

The Senator from Maine says that I rejoice in the recent victories of the Democracy of the North. Sir, having been a life-long Democrat, believing that the Democratic party in this country is the only party that had the strength, ability, and capacity to administer the Government in such a manner as to add to the honor, the glory, and the dignity of the Republic, and preserve the Constitution with all its guarantees unimpaired, I have ever desired that it should be in the ascendency; and in this dark hour of our national difficulties, I must confess that when I heard of these victories which spoke in thunder-peals the voice of the people of the free States, from the Mississippi to the cataclysm of Niagara, my heart did leap with joy. Let me tell the Senator that in my judgment such triumph never was obtained by any political organization since the institution of free government.

The Senator twits me because I have arraigned the President with having violated the Constitution. I have defied him to the lists upon that subject; and now, sir, I will state specifically some of the instances in which he has violated it, and I defy the Senator to the contest before the American Senate.

The President informed us, by his message at the extra session of this Congress, that he had added something like forty thousand men to the regular Army, and something like twenty thousand men to the Navy of the United States; I do not pretend to give the numbers with exact accuracy. In that, the President plainly and palpably violated the Constitution of the country, because it is written in the Constitution that Congress shall "raise and support armies," and "provide and maintain a navy." I have heretofore asked for the constitutional warrant of the President to add those men to the regular Army and Navy. I am not now speaking of the three months' men whom he called out. He had a right to call them out. I have heretofore attempted to maintain before the Senate that these additions to the regular Army and Navy were not necessary, because the volunteers that came here saved the capital, if it were saved, by force. I should like to know if the Senator if these two acts were violations of the President of the Constitution of his country.

The President undertook about that time to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. I regard that as a gross violation of the Constitution, because I hold that the *habeas corpus* can only be suspended by legislative act; but upon that point I know there is contrary opinion. The President, through his Minister of War, through his Secretary of State through his privy marshals, and through his military commanders of posts throughout the length and breadth of this land, has made arrests of citizens and imprisoned them, which certainly is contrary to the Constitution and laws of the country, there being vested in that officer no power to make an arrest. While the Senator was making my speech, I wish he had read the question which I propounded to the Senate, and answered it, and undertaken, at least, to show the constitutional authority by which the President or his Cabinet Ministers, or any of his military officials, by his authority, can make an arrest of a citizen. In that, the President has violated the Constitution, because the Constitution prescribed how arrests shall be made. The Constitution confers upon another and distinct body of magistracy the power of arresting and committing to prison citizens who infract the laws, and prescribes the mode and manner in which it shall be done. The Constitution requires the President to see that the laws be faithfully executed, which he has not only failed to do, but has by these arbitrary arrests violated the plainest provisions of the Constitution.

The Constitution of your country secures freedom of speech and the liberty of the press. That is a plain constitutional provision. The President of the United States, through the instrumentality of his sub-officials, has cloven down the freedom of speech. Men have been arrested because they uttered their honest convictions against his administration of public affairs; and now some of them, perhaps, are languishing in prison. In that he has violated the Constitution of his country. The President, through his Postmaster General and others, has taken away the liberty of the press. This day a large number of the papers of the country are refused circulation through the mails; and many of them in the city of New York, in the city of Louisville, in the city of St. Louis, and elsewhere, have been suppressed altogether. Does the Constitution not secure these men in their rights? Have not the President and his officials invaded the freedom of the press? It is a fact notorious to the whole country. That, certainly, is a violation of the Constitution, for

the Constitution guarantees freedom of the press. I think the President and Congress have violated the Constitution in enacting the confiscation bills on your statute-book; but on that point, there is a contrariety of opinion.

Then, in the next place, the President, by a proclamation issued on the 22d of September, undertakes to emancipate the slaves of the country, or declares that he will do it at a certain time. If he carries out that proclamation, his act will be in plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States; and I need not refer to the President's inaugural address, and to the clause of the Chicago platform which he quotes in that inaugural address, to prove the fact; because the President there announced, as clearly and distinctly as it is possible to state any proposition, that the institution of slavery is a matter of domestic concernment, and is left to the people of the State alone to regulate and control it, to establish or abolish it, and that the General Government has nothing to do with it. That is the doctrine of the inaugural address, and the very converse of it is the doctrine of the President's proclamation.

Then, sir, the President issued a remarkable proclamation two days after that, on the 24th of September. I regard the first as a proposition to free slave negroes, and the last as a proposition to enslave white men, because it suspends the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the whole country. I will read a part of the proclamation, because I do not wish to misrepresent the Executive, of whom I desire to speak with respect; but while I do that, I wish in plain and unmistakable language, no innuendo or hint about it, to point out to the Senate the provisions of the Constitution which I think have been violated by him. The proclamation of the 24th of September undertakes to order:

"1. That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by court-martial or military commission.

"2. That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission."

I would ask the Senator from Maine—yes, sir, I would ask the friends of the Administration—to tell me if that is not a plain violation of the Constitution of your country. The President tells you all these persons shall be tried by military commission. Now what does the Constitution say? I will read it:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval service, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

That is the fifth article of the amendments to the Constitution. It tells you how every man shall be tried, except one who is in the land or naval service; and yet the President of the United States, in plain violation of that provision of the Constitution, has issued a proclamation declaring that he will try civilians, persons in no way connected with the Army, by military commission. Is not that plainly violative of this clause of the Constitution? There can be no doubt about it. The Constitution is the same in peace and in war; the constitutional rights of the citizen, the guarantees of the Constitution that protect him in his life, liberty, and property are not enlarged, limited, or suspended in time of war, they remain in full force and effect.

The Senator from Maine says all this is done under the war power, and that the war power is not what I indicated that it was. He resorts again to that old plea of tyrants, necessity. Mr. President, I have heretofore discussed this point at some length, but I have an authority before me which I will trouble the Senate by reading. I stated in the previous debate on this resolution that the military was subordinate to the civil power, and that our Articles of War were for the government of the Army, and prescribed what should be done in regard to courts-martial and courts of inquiry. I said that by the Articles of War men in the military service were bound, but that they did not apply to civilians. The Senator seems to think that this position of mine was unsound. I say, further, that wherever the Articles of War do not apply our armies must be governed by the rules of warfare which prevail with civilized and Christian nations. I hold in my hand a very elaborate and able article, written by Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, lately a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, a man eminent for his ability, a man who, I have heard the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Hale] say on this floor, upon more occasions than one, was the only lawyer on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and who retired in disgust from his associates because he was the only man learned in the law upon the bench! That was the idea of the Senator from New Hampshire, though, of course he expressed it in more graceful and elegant language. He is the judge who delivered the dissenting opinion in the *Dred Scott* case. In that opinion, I confess I thought Judge Curtis was wrong; but all admit that he is a lawyer of very great ability. He has chosen to give to the country his views upon these proclamations, and upon the general subject of executive power. If I am wrong, I am very much gratified to find that so distinguished a lawyer as Judge Curtis errs with me; but

the truth is, neither of us is in error. The Senator himself errs. Judge Curtis says:

"What, then, are those limits? They are these: there is military law; there is martial law. Military law is that system of laws enacted by the legislative power for the government of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States. It has no control whatever over any person or any property of any citizen. It could not even apply to the teamsters of an army, save by force of the express provisions of the laws of Congress, making such persons amenable thereto. The persons and the property of private citizens of the United States are as absolutely exempted from the control of military law as they are exempted from the control of the laws of Great Britain."

And yet the President says he will try citizens by a military commission for certain offenses. Judge Curtis goes on further to say in this article:

"But there is also martial law. What is this? It is the will of a military commander, operating without any restraint, save his own judgment, upon the lives, upon the property, upon the entire social and individual condition of all over whom the law extends. But, under the Constitution of the United States, over whom does such law extend?"

"Will any one be bold enough to say, in view of the history of our ancestors and ourselves, that the President of the United States can extend such law as that over the entire country, or over any defined geographical part thereof, save in connection with some particular military operations which he is carrying on there? Since Charles I lost his head, there has been no king in England who could make such law in that realm. And where is there to be found, in our history, or our constitutions, either State or national, any warrant for saying that a President of the United States has been empowered by the Constitution to extend martial law over the whole country, and to subject thereby to his military power every right of every citizen? He has no such authority."

That is the language of Judge Curtis. He thinks that nobody will be so bold as to take a position of that kind. He was not aware of the valor and boldness of the Senator from Maine, or of course he would not have said it. He says further in reference to these two proclamations:

"It is manifest that in proclaiming these edicts, the President is not acting under the authority of military law; first, because military law extends only over the persons actually enlisted in the military service; and second, because these persons are governed by laws enacted by the legislative power. It is equally manifest that he is not acting under that implied authority which grows out of particular actual military operations; for these executive decrees do not spring from the special emergencies of any particular military operations, and are not limited to any field in which any such operations are carried on."

"Whence, then, do these edicts spring? They spring from the assumed power to extend martial law over the whole territory of the United States; a power, for the exercise of which by the President there is no warrant whatever in the Constitution; a power which no free people could confer upon an executive officer, and remain a free people. For it would make him the absolute master of their lives, their liberties, and their property, with power to delegate his masterly to such satraps as he might select, or might impose upon his credulity or his fears. Amid such great dangers which encompass us, in our struggle to encounter them; in our natural eagerness to lay hold of efficient means to accomplish our vast labors, let us beware how we borrow weapons from the armory of arbitrary power. They cannot be wielded by the hands of a free people. Their blows will finally fall upon themselves."

Wisely and well said.

"Distractioned councils, divided strength, are the very earliest effects of an attempt to use them. What lies beyond, no patriot is now willing to attempt to look upon."

"A leading and influential newspaper, while expressing entire devotion to the President, and approbation of his proclamation of emancipation, says: 'The Democrats talk about "unconstitutional acts." Nobody pretends that this act is constitutional, and nobody cares whether it is or not.'"

I do not know what newspaper the judge quotes from, but I have myself heard a great many such speeches and read a great many such articles in newspapers. The Senator from Maine will thus find that perhaps the most distinguished lawyer of Massachusetts fully concurs in the position I have taken—a man whom I have never heard accused of being a Democrat. I do not know Judge Curtis personally, but he is certainly regarded as, at least, among the most eminent lawyers of Massachusetts.

Mr. President, honestly and conscientiously believing as I do, that this war would have but the effects which I have briefly indicated, I have opposed it. Believing honestly, as I do, that the President of the United States has violated the Constitution of my country in the instances which I have indicated, I have taken the liberty, in my place as a Senator in the Congress of the United States, to say so; never in language abrupt or insulting to the President, always treating him, I trust, with that courtesy which his high official demands at my hands. I have never questioned the loyalty or patriotism of any Senator on the other side because he takes issue with me upon these matters. If Senators do not think that the President has violated the Constitution of the country, it is their privilege to say so, and for the saying of it no man has a right to blame them. I honestly believe that I President in these particular acts, which I have referred, has violated the Constitution of the country, and I believe, as Judge Curtis has so lucidly expressed it, that he cannot claim shelter under the military power for so doing. This is the sum of my offending for which I am to be twitted and overborne in the Senate. I ask Senators, if they dissent from me, to meet the arguments, to take up the Constitution, and the laws and show the warrant and power of the Presi-

dent for doing those unconstitutional acts for which I arraign him before the bar of the people. Most of the acts that I have assailed, are in palpable violation of the plain letter of the Constitution. They are not matters of construction; but they are so plain and explicit that there can be no doubt. Hence gentlemen try to lead the country off from the argument in the manner in which it is said in the books of the little school-boys, the lawing leads the boy from her nest by flying away on apparent crippled wing, and expecting the boy to follow her, Gentlemen expect to lead me off from the argument in that way, but they are mistaken in their man. I will hold them to the point. I will call the attention of the country to the issue. I demand again to know by what constitutional authority the President has done the things to which I have alluded. Show it to me if you can. If you cannot do it, I repeat I will regard him as having exercised usurped power, and violated the Constitution of the country which he has sworn to support.

Mr. President, I had hoped that I should not be again brought into this debate, for two days ago I said more on the subject than I had intended to say. I made no preparation for argument. When I came here to-day, I did not expect to speak on the resolution any more, and I would not have done so but for the extraordinary speech of the Senator from Maine.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson] the other day, in reply to the few remarks of mine to which the Senator from Maine has alluded to-day, said that it was not these arrests that had had influence upon the elections in the North. He intimated that the Republicans had come out most gloriously as the party of the Constitution and the Union. With great deference to the opinion of that Senator, I do not think that with the exhibit I have made to-day, they can lay claim to being the party of the Constitution, for I think they have violated it in almost every vital part. The Senator says that the Democracy gained this victory because the Republicans were away in the Army. I am not accurately informed as to what proportion of the soldiers coming from those respective States were Democrats and Republicans, and consequently I cannot distinctly and specifically state the comparative numbers of the two parties, but I do know that Democratic members of Congress who have been elected in Indiana and in Illinois and in Ohio have told me that if the soldiers had been at home, their majorities would have been very greatly increased. That, however, only proves one fact, that they and the Senator from Massachusetts differ. As I stated, I am not informed of the political complexion of the Army, and consequently can state nothing about it, but I know that members of Congress who have recently gone through the ordeal of a triumphant canvass have told me that they wished the soldiers were at home, for then their vote would have been very largely increased. That is the opinion of the western Democracy. I have heard no expression of opinion as to the effect in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, but as to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, I have heard this statement from more than one member of Congress.

Sir, whilst I did not pretend to intimate that these illegal arrests were the sole cause of the defeat of the Republicans in those States, I did regard it as one striking feature in the canvass. It was certainly so in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. I regard it, however, as but one of the prominent issues. I know there were many others, and now I will state candidly to the Senator from Massachusetts the issues that I think were presented, and the reasons why the Democratic party succeeded in the late elections. I believe that the people throughout the whole Union—North, West and South—scrutinizing the action of the Republican party since it came into power, has come to the conclusion that it is radically disregardful of the Constitution of the country and of the liberties of the people. They objected to these illegal arrests. They were appalled when the President issued his emancipation proclamation. Their alarm was still further increased when the last proclamation was issued, undertaking to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to authorize the trial by courts-martial and military commissions of persons not in the land or naval service. When they came to read the reports of the committees of investigation of this Congress, they were struck with horror at the profligacy of the Administration, and at the frauds and thefts that had been committed upon the Treasury. Take the reports which have gone out from this Congress, and perhaps there never was exhibited in the history of the world more flagrant and outrageous fraud and fraud on the public revenues than those reports attest. These were the causes upon which the Democracy, so far as it was able to understand, arraigned the Administration in the late canvass in the States to which I have referred; and I was not an inattentive observer of those issues.

I have thus briefly alluded to the issues that I understood to be affirmed, and upon which the Democracy triumphed; and allow me to say, now, Mr. President, in commendation of the gallant Democracy of the North, that since there have been struggles going on for civil liberty, I regard their triumph in those States as the grandest moral victory the world has ever witnessed. What was the condition of things when they entered that contest? The Republic, two years ago, had carried each one of those States by overwhelming majorities; they were possessed of the Army; they had eight or ten hundred million dollars at their command for annual expenditures; they had offices innumerable to give; newspapers advocating Democratic principles and Democratic men were suppressed; in many cases refused admission in the mails; their orators were seized and thrown into prison. Notwithstanding all these difficulties the Democracy entered the lists as bold and fearless champions of constitutional and civil liberty. I remember that during the last session, when a few individuals had a Democratic meeting here and sent forth an address to the people,

Concluded on the 4th Page.

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ROSS & ROSSER.

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, KY., JANUARY 8

THE DISUNIONISTS.—Mr. Vallandigham offered in Congress a few weeks ago, resolutions that the Union must be preserved indivisible; that persons advising peace on any other terms should be held guilty of a high crime; that the Government can never permit foreign intervention; that the war is waged in no spirit of oppression, but for the equal rights of the States and the maintenance of the Union; that the revolutionary scheme of extinguishing State laws and turning States back to territories should not be tolerated, that a dictatorship should be spurned, and that the preservation of the Constitution, the Union and the liberties of the people should be the object kept in view. These resolutions were voted down by the House, by a vote of 75 Abolitionists against 50 Democrats in their favor. Where now is the boasted Unionism of the Abolitionists? Reader, reflect upon it. These pigmy worshippers thus vote virtually in favor of a dictatorship, against the preservation of the Union, Constitution, public liberty and all!

Reception of Dr. Olds at Columbus.—Dr. Olds' reception at Columbus on the 5th inst., was one of the grandest processions, in favor of free speech and free press, ever beheld in Ohio—a reception in honor of civil liberty and in rebuke of the tyranny of the Federal and State Administrations. The crowd was variously estimated at from eight to twelve thousand people—we should think fully ten thousand.

The reception speech was made by the Hon. George L. Converse, to which Dr. Edson B. Olds made a fitting response. The whole city was alive with people, and the windows and balconies were crowded with ladies, waving flags and handkerchiefs, and cheering the procession as it passed.

THE DYING CHURCH.—A writer in the Northern Methodist Christian Advocate, says: "Of the forty-eight Annual Conferences, all but six report losses ranging from 5,17, 2 to 21; An equal aggregate loss for twenty years would exhaust the entire church."

Well, what of it? Who have tears to shed? The Republican party will be exhausted sooner than that, and as the two machines are so nearly one, when one dies the other will have poor living. A church which resolves itself into a political machine, will die when the machine dies—it should die—and we thank God for all such mercies. A renewed church, founded on the Gospel, will soon rise up to take its place.—Crisis.

One of the federal brigades left its tents and knapsacks behind, in Fredericksburg.

Basil Duke Not Dead.

The Louisville (Ky.) Democrat of Sunday, in giving an account of the late skirmishes of John Morgan in that State, says:

"Our informant says that Basil Duke was not dead on Wednesday, though severely wounded. A gentleman saw him in an ambulance that day, and gave our informant the news."

Duke is the brother-in-law of Morgan, and has been reported killed.

How THEY SAVE THE UNION.—An Abolition writer in the Boston Commonwealth, thus alludes to the perpetuity of the Union and of our form of Government:

"Rather than see that institution reappear in our National Congress, I would rejoice in seeing not one stone left upon another of this proud fabric, which was reared, like Dahomey's throne, on human skulls."

This is the spirit which has broken up the Confederacy and reduced us to our present position.

SILVER IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Butler (Pennsylvania) Herald announces the discovery of silver ore in the township of Slippery Rock. Its existence had been known as early as the occupation of Fort Duquesne—Fort Venango—by the French, but the locality had never been discovered. Crucibles and other apparatus has been found on the place where the mine was subsequently found, and aided in the discovery. Works are to be erected for the purpose of refining the ore, as soon as possible.

IS THERE ANY DIFFERENCE?—The President orders the execution of thirty-seven Indians in Minnesota for murdering women and children in their savage warfare. This was right, and his action will receive general applause. But stop! He immediately issues a proclamation calling upon three millions of barbarian negro slaves to rise in insurrection, he knowing that such rising is always accompanied with the murder and ravishment of women and the slaughter of children, and other non-combatants. He commands the army and navy of the United States to do nothing to repress any means the negroes may take to recover their freedom! Why should he hang Indians for doing in Minnesota what he wants the negroes to do in the South?

The steamer Scotia, which left New York for Liverpool last Tuesday, took out \$368,000 in specie.

The McKinstry trial in St. Louis is estimated, will cost the government one hundred thousand dollars.

THE NEWS.

The great battle of the South-West began on Wednesday, the 31st ult., and continued up to Saturday, Jan. 3d, when the great works of the Rebels at Murfreesboro were shelled from the entrenchments of the Federal army. Rosecrans had been greatly reinforced by fresh troops. The estimated Federal loss is as follows: Killed, 1,000; wounded, 5,000; prisoners, 4,000. Rebel loss not known. An unusually large number of Federal officers were killed in this engagement, embracing many of Rosecrans' veterans. Bragg will fight again at Tallahoma; which point is strongly fortified. The news from the Mississippi is important; the Federals reported as being within three miles of Vicksburg. Holly Springs is still occupied by Grant, who manifests no disposition to advance. Sullivan is reported as having met Forrest, and repulsed him after a terrible fight. Politically, the news is not important. Congress met on Monday, after the usual holiday recess.

Dr. Edson B. Olds had a large reception at Columbus, O., on Monday last, and delivered a speech, reciting the history of his incarceration in Fort Lafayette.

Grants' order, which excluded all the Jews from his department, has been revoked by Gen. Halleck. The order was a foolish one, and caused great excitement and indignation among the Jewish population throughout the country. The President has nominated J. P. Usher, of Indiana, as Secretary of the Interior. He was Assistant Secretary under Secretary Smith.

The taxable property of California, as reported in the annual reports of the State Comptroller, amounts to about \$150,000,000. Of this it is no extravagant estimate to say that San Francisco owns one-third.

ENROLLED MILITIA.—There are at present seventy-five infantry regiments and two battalions of Enrolled Militia in Missouri, twenty-two of which organized in St. Louis county.

The Springfield, (Illinois) correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes: "I look for some strong anti-war demonstrations from a portion, at least, of the Democratic side of the Legislature this winter."

That odd genius, "Artemus Ward," lectured in Cincinnati, on last Monday evening. Subject, "Sixty Minutes in Africa." If the proprietor of the "Great Show" would come to Maysville, he would reap a rich harvest.

UNCLE ABE'S SCALE.—The negro is rising in the scale of Uncle Abe's mind. He styled them: In 1859, the negroes; In 1860, the "colored man;" In 1861, the "intelligent contrabands;" In 1862, "free Americans of African descent."

American silver is four per cent, discount in Canada.

What three words did Adam use when he introduced himself to Eve, and which read the same backward and forward? "Ma'am, I'm Adam."

It's all around my hat, says the hypocrite aid when he put on mourning.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The President has signed a bill pretending to admit Western Virginia into the Union as a separate State. The Constitution expressly provides that no new State shall be erected out of another State, except by the consent of the latter. This has not been done, and the act is, therefore, invalid and void. The President, in giving it his sanction against the opinion of his Attorney General, shows how honest he is in keeping his official oath.

One hundred guns were fired at Buffalo, New York, in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation. Also, in Pittsburgh, Albany and other cities.

The Steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, 24th, has arrived. The steamer has a large number of passengers, and \$130,000 treasure.

The Covington and Cincinnati Bridge is to be completed within fifteen or eighteen months. The work will be pushed through vigorously. The requisite amount of Preferred Stock—\$500,000—has all been taken.

The Lynchburg Republican says that the call of the rebel secretary of war for \$4,500 negroes to work on the fortifications about Richmond is being promptly responded to, and the slaves are being forwarded to the scene of their labors.

The French Empress has expressed a desire to go to Rome to pass the holy week. The Emperor is naturally opposed to a step which would be construed into a political demonstration.

Either the blacks or the whites in the South must live in a condition of servitude. Which shall it be?—Louisville Journal.

If, as Lincoln says, his oath to support the Constitution is registered in heaven, hadn't the record better be stricken out?

The notorious Parson Brownlow has been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

Judge Logan, of the Jefferson county court, has ordered that four slaves confined in the county jail be sold by the sheriff on the first Monday in March to pay charges.

A new manufacture of socks, made of cotton and cow-hair, has been commenced at the South. They are soft and durable, and possess the advantage of not wearing easily.

Lafayette, (La.) Democratic Herald.

Lincoln's Edict.

To-day is the time set by Abraham Lincoln, when he is to put forth his decree, reversing the eternal law of the Great Jehovah! To-day, which ushers in a new year upon the visit of time, is chosen by the rail-splitter of Illinois, as a time to proclaim the thick-skulled woolly-headed, baboon-featured pigmy, the equal of the Anglo-Saxon. Well, Abraham Lincoln may decree, but that will not alter the mechanism of the Almighty, who made them an inferior being, and from the days of Ham down, through the eternal space of years to eternity, to human agency can transform them into anything else but "nigger."

Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, Salmon P. Chase, and other fanatical bipeds of that class, may violate their oaths, they have taken to maintain the Constitution, and thereby become perjured villains, to transform their ebony idols into "American Citizens of African Descent," but God Almighty has ordained their inferiority, and the American people will be found willing instruments to execute his pleasure. But it is not strange that the President, a pure Caucasian, shall persist in sacrificing the lives of thousands of white men, true and loyal of the North, of bringing misery, woe, and mourning around thousands of parental hearth-stones, of making myriads of loving wives, disconsolate and broken-hearted widows, of robbing the hosts of once happy children of their paternal protector, and thereby reducing them to rags, penury, and starvation, in the vain endeavor to elevate the negro to a level with the white race, or in other words, to reverse the will of the Creator. Strange as it may seem, such is the position of the Abolitionists to-day.

But suppose this scheme of Lincoln's instead of being theoretical, was practical, as he designs it to be, what results would inevitably follow? No man of sane mind can doubt that in a week from this day, negro insurrections would be as prolific and numerous as shipwrecks, not only in the States in rebellion, but in every State where Slavery exists. Did the President never picture to himself a negro insurrection? Perhaps he glazes over the historical scenes of San Domingo.

Fiends of hideous blackness burst forth as sudden as a thunder cloud in a clear summer day, and endeavor to satiate the venom that has been instilled into them by the Abolition traitors. Age, sex, or condition is spared not. The torch of the incendiary is seen here, and the butcher begins there. The old men and women, tottering upon the brink of the grave fall under the axe as victims of the butchery. The innocent babes, sleeping upon their mother's breasts are made a receptacle for the murderous blade, and their blood goes to swell the stream that is rushing over the hearth-stone, while beautiful young girls, just blooming into womanhood, are condemned to a fate, compared with which the tomahawk quivering in their brains would be a mercy. If all the furies around the pit of Acheron, or all the demons of hell were unchained, they could not be more bloody and ravenous. This is the feast to which the practical workings of Abraham Lincoln's Abolition Proclamation invites the American people.

Well, we are told by the Abolitionists that they know he has no Constitutional right to issue it in a civil capacity, but as Commander-in-chief, he can do it as a military order, it being a "military necessity." Well, we do not wonder that our soldiers, men who enlisted in this war to maintain the Constitution and uphold the honor of our country, gain no victories in support of such military orders as this, neither is it strange that every country in the North, is filled with deserters from the army since Lincoln has made the freedom of the negro the object of the war, instead of the restoration of the Union. It is well enough to understand ourselves; and we hereby give Lincoln and the Abolition party, to understand that they never can have a united North in support of this war, as long as it is carried on for the sole purpose of elevating the negro to an equality with the white man.

The Washington Star says that in the recent raid the rebel Stuart caused his telegraph operator to intercept Union messages at Burk's Station, thus leaving more or less concerning the efforts to intercept him, and the readiness of our forces at Fairfax Court house to give him a warm reception should he venture to visit those places. He also sent various messages over the wires, one to Fairfax Station, purporting to order from here the instant destruction of a considerable quantity of army stores accumulated there. Among the messages found in the office at Burk's Station, having been sent over the wires by his order, is the following:

"Burk's Station, Dec. 28, '62.
"To Q. M. Gen. Meigs, Washington:
"In future you will please furnish better mules. Those you have furnished recently are very inferior."
[Signed] "J. E. B. STUART,
"Major-General, C. S. A."

IDLENESS.—Carlyle says that nine tenths of the miseries and vices of manhood proceed from idleness; with men of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments and schemes oft baffled; and men fall in their schemes not so much for the want of strength as from the ill-reckoning of it. The worst living creature, by concentrating his powers upon a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything.

Missouri Legislature.
JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 5.—The following resolution, offered in the House to-day, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, by the House, the Senate concurring, that the proclamation issued by President Lincoln on the 22d of September, and supplementary proclamation on the 1st of January, will inaugurate a most important epoch in American history, and meeting our full indorsement, we earnestly and respectfully urge its rigid enforcement, and will use our best endeavors to sustain it.

In the Senate a joint resolution was offered to memorialize Congress to carry out the original assessment orders against Secessionists.

When a felon appears on the band, apply a piece of rotten soaked in milk to the affected part, and renew the application at brief intervals until relief is found. The remedy may be obtained of any butcher. This article was first recommended by a skillful physician, now deceased. It has been tried in several cases, and has never failed to afford relief.

Lincoln's Infamous Proclamation.

We give below the comments of several leading Democratic papers upon Lincoln's infamous proclamation, which looks to the overthrow of our Government, and constitutes a revolution in the most complete sense of the term.

The Chicago Times says:

"The deed is done—the deed which unites the people of the South forever in their rebellion, and divides the people of the North as to the further prosecution of the war—the deed which converts the war from a constitutional contest for the integrity of the Union to an unconstitutional crusade for the liberation of three millions of negro barbarians and their enfranchisement as citizens—the deed which destroys the last hope of the preservation of the old Government and inaugurates a future dark, uncertain and dreary—the deed which is an unwarranted military as it is in civil law, against the purposes of which the humanity of Christendom will protest, and to avert the consequences of which European powers will interfere. The deed is done. The craziest Abolitionism has achieved the very acme of its desires. The end for which the war was commenced by the dominant party—the separation of the Union and an armed anti-slavery crusade—has been reached. It is not a deed without a name. It will be known in all history in all history as the most wicked, atrocious and revolting deed recorded in the annals of civilization."

The New York Express says:

"THE PRESIDENT'S PRONOUNCEMENT.
"What the Spanish South American Presidents have been doing for years and years, the President of the Anglo-Saxon United States is trying to do, this A. D. 1863—viz: overthrow the Constitution and to make Law by a Pronouncement. Here is the first Pronouncement from Abraham Lincoln:

"Spanish Pronouncements differ from English pronouncements but proclaim what Law has been and is. This is nothing but a Pronouncement, and is wicked in principle and precedent, and destructive, in complicating the progress of the civil war and its coming settlement."

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel closes an important article as follows:

"If this act of usurpation passes unrebuked, then we may bid farewell to constitutional liberty. The constitutional guarantees of personal rights and personal liberty will not be worth the parchment upon which they are written. It is for the people to say whether they will remain free by repudiating this usurpation of power, or by yielding to it, surrender personal liberty and the right of self-government."

The Louisville (Kentucky) Democrat remarks:

"The President's proclamation has come to hand at last. We scarcely know how to express our indignation at this flagrant outrage of all constitutional law, all human justice, all Christian feeling. Our very soul revolts at contemplating an atrocity so heinous, and the feeling is intensified at the indelible disgrace which it fixes upon our country. To think that we, who have been the foremost in the grand march of civilization, should be so disgraced by an imbecile President as to be made to appear before the world as the encourager of insurrection, lust, arson, murder! The people have condemned this in advance, and the President has raised a storm that will overwhelm him. It is not in the rebellious States he has to fear most, but the true, loyal States will not suffer their fair fame to be stained by him. It is not enough that Kentucky is exempt from its force; not enough that it is ineffectual even in the States it has reference to. The people can not, in any State, bear to be so slandered by one who usurps authority."

Negro Equality in Massachusetts.

The Boston Post says: "Many of our readers have supposed that our statement that Governor Andrew and the Secretary of State 'dined with a colored friend in Southac street, on Thanksgiving Day,' was a joke. Not so. The host was Lewis Hayden, a contraband, employed as messenger at the State-house. The dinner was a success. About twenty-five guests were present. The company was very select, the Governor and the Secretary being the only white persons present."

When we have declared that to put negroes on a political and social equality with the whites was the object, and would be the result of the Abolition agitation if successful, it has been indignantly denied by some Republicans, who did not see the drift of the policy they were sustaining. To such we commend the above action of Governor Andrew. What do they say to that?

Cin. Eng.

IF YOU BACK DOWN, PAY THE PENALTY.
—Rufus Paine, of Cleveland, Ohio, promised to marry a young, blooming and beautiful lady of that city recently, and after 'fooling' with her feelings, threw her off. She sued, and recovered from him \$20,000 damages. She is now beset with scores of 'admirers.'

The total value of soiled postage stamps redeemed at the New York Post-office, during the first week, was about eighty thousand dollars.

A Richmond paper says that the damage occasioned by the bombardment of Fredericksburg is estimated at \$250,000.

American silver is four per cent, discount in Canada.

FATAL SHOOTING.—On Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, on Main street, a negro belonging to the 103d Ohio regiment, Col. Casement, a regularly enlisted soldier, was shot by a member of the Provost Guard, belonging to Col. Grigsby's Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers. It appears that the Guard, as was his duty, halted the negro, who was very insolent, and finally drew a pistol, when the Guard fired upon him, the ball going entirely through his head, killing him instantly. The Guard had a hearing yesterday morning before the civil authorities, and was honorably acquitted.—Yeoman.

A NEW REVENUE.—Never say 'nigger' in the 'wood-pile.' Speak of it as Uncle Abe's suggestion. 'Free Americans of African descent,' come from under the accumulated 'nigger' in the dress circle.—White men in the pit.

It is thought that most of the Massachusetts brigade of deserters have joined new commands and received new bounty.

We extract the following from an editorial in the Frankfort Commonwealth.

We affirm that he (the President) is right in his axiom, that the army in the field is the only practicable means he now has to crush the rebellion. He has so irritated and exasperated the Southern people that, until some clear, undeniable, explicit indication is given that it is not the design, as their leaders have charged, to equalize the race in the South—not so much by elevating the negro as by lowering the white—a compromise cannot be effected. We do not believe Mr. Lincoln, encumbered with his present Congress, could do this. He has nothing but the sword. If he were to offer in the other hand the olive branch, it is our firm belief that the present Congress would snatch it from his hands. We don't believe the present Congress wants either peace or union, or would accept the Union upon any other term than the abolition of slavery. "They hate the Union as it was with a virulence and scorn deeper and more settled than the rebels themselves do. Incapable of patriotism, blind and cursing fanatics, the old Union to them is associated with no national glory, because associated with no individual place or power. What to them is national wealth, spread of territory, a happy people, unsullied flag? The wealth of the nation is nothing while they have accumulated none of it; the extent of territory nothing when they did not acquire it; a happy people nothing if the people did not honor them; and an unsullied flag "a flaunting lie," since their arms had never upheld it. No! They look for a newer day when all shall be theirs, and when, holding the keys of power, they shall unlock the gates that lead to wealth and ease. Under the old Union this cannot be done. They must seek it in a fraction of the Union. They are rebels and traitors to the Union and the Constitution. Of course, Mr. Lincoln can do nothing when cramped by such men. He must have a new Congress and better advisers. In the meanwhile—the sword."

The New York Express calls for an inquiry into the case of the three New Orleans clergymen, Drs. Leacock, Fulton, and Goodrich, incarcerated in Fort Lafayette for the great crime of omitting to pray for the President. It says, if they have violated any rule or regulations of their Church, let its constituted authorities mete out an ecclesiastical punishment, but we, the people, demand no connection with Church and State, and if these clergymen have not violated the Constitution or the laws, their immediate release should be demanded as a right guaranteed by the Constitution.—Daily Empire.

ANCIENT GOLD COINS.—A great number of Merovingian gold coins have lately been discovered in a field about a league from Fontenay-le-Comte, in La Vendee, belonging to Baron de Maynard, and near his residence, the Chateau de Beaugisier. It is reckoned that ten thousand or twelve thousand of these coins have been found, but all, except about one thousand five hundred, have been sold and melted down. Since 1811, the Imperial Library has received sixty-five of these coins. One of the last found bore the inscription *Suessoni fit* on one side, and on the other *Beltona*, with a globe surmounted by a cross. Most of them were coined at Nantes, Oleans, or Paris, but all are Merovingian, and of the same value. Antiquaries have not yet been able to give any plausible explanation as to how or when so rich a treasure came to be buried in the field.

CROSS READINGS.

I do not want to issue a document that the world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet.—ABE LINCOLN.

I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists; that I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and have no inclination to do so.—ABE LINCOLN.

On the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or in any part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, will be henceforward and forever free.—ABE LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements.—ABE LINCOLN'S SPEECH IN CONGRESS.

After reading these extracts, who will call in question Abe's h-o-n-o-r-e-s-t-y?

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine estimates the expenditures of the Federal Government under the present condition of affairs, at \$1,500,000,000 a year.

Late West India papers furnish accounts of an insurrection among the free negroes in the island of St. Vincent, which led to much excitement and some bloodshed.

During the month ending December 4th, eight thousand bales of cotton rags were bought in the Liverpool market, and three thousand bales in London, for shipment to the United States.

Ex-Governor Morgan, of New York tendered his resignation as Major General on the 22d December.

A writer in a St. Louis paper estimates the number of slaves now in Missouri at 102,775. At \$300 each, it would cost about \$31,000,000 to make Missouri a free State.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy-yard to dispatch the swiftest steam gunboat in the naval service to search for the Alabama. The name of this vessel is withheld from publication by request.—She is now lying at the navy-yard wharf, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

It's all over with us! As the passenger said when the coach upset.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY

AND COUNTRY!

A T-M-Y OLD AND COMMISSION
Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as will be found advantageous to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away without a quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.

Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and of unrivaled quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

A. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

J. Wesley Greene, the reputed bearer of peace propositions from Jeff Davis to President Lincoln, turns out to be one of the greatest scoundrels in the country. The Washington Star says he has been arrested in Chicago for swindling, and is now on his way to Washington to experience the tender mercies of the national authorities. We hope he may receive justice.

Gen. Beauregard's wife is lying dangerously sick in New Orleans, and General Butler has sent to Gen. Beauregard a kind invitation to visit her, assuring him of every protection and courtesy during his melancholy errand of sorrow.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—1,049 hds. sugar and 1,031 bbls. molasses was received in New Orleans on the 9th inst. Large quantities of this production arrive there daily.

The Emperor Napoleon recently went to the village of Berry-au-Bec, about thirty miles from Compiègne, to visit the site of a camp of Caesar. Excavations have laid open a ditch of four thousand metres in extent, which defended the front and approaches of the camp, as well as the four entrances which led into it.

The interest on the debt of the State of New York, due on the 1st of January, will be paid in gold.

When Burnside appeared opposite Fredericksburg, an order was given to destroy all the tobacco, and about 1,000 boxes were tumbled into the Rappahannock.

Yale College presents this session a total of 617 students, 460 in the academical department, 157 in the departments of theology, law, medicine, philosophy and the arts.

The famous war steamer Monitor, is reported as having foundered at sea, near Cape Hatteras, and is a total loss. A part of her crew were lost.

City Election.				
Mayor.	1st Ward.	2nd Ward.	3rd Ward.	4th Ward.
Trussell	59	83	65	59
Daulton	31	28	25	23
Ricketts	3	1		1
Marshall				
Farley	62	79	71	59
Francis	30	34	18	20
Clerk.				
Spaulding	61	81	67	58
Ravencraft	31	32	20	25
Treasurer.				
Ross	59	81	68	56
Poyntz	34	33	23	27
Assessor.				
Outen	62	81	66	57
Cockrell	29	33	19	25
Collector.				
Newell	62	82	66	53
Berry	31	30	26	28
Wharf Master.				
Graham	64	83	71	58
Childs	30	28	19	22
Wood & Coal Ins.				
Davis	66	85	73	59
Nicholson	27	27	16	21
Market Master.				
Bridges	61	78	68	57
Fleming	31	33	22	25
Councilmen.				
Campbell	61			
Cady	63			
Ball	62			
Jacobs	28			
Orr	23			
Young	29			
Wallingsford		80		
Brace		81		
Newell		80		
Sulser		28		
Padock		28		
Watkins		29		
McGrannahan			69	
Culbertson			67	
Smith			68	
Maddox			20	
Sawyer			18	
Clark			19	
Brodrick			58	
Rudy			58	
McClanahan			24	
Purnell			23	
Lamar			23	

In the past month forty-three American vessels were lost, valued, with their cargoes, at \$4,441,000.

The losses at Fredericksburg are set down by Congressman Covode, who was present during the battle and for several days thereafter, at seventeen thousand killed and wounded.

In to-day's paper will be found the new advertisement of MULLINS & HUNT. These gentlemen, so long and favorably known to this community, announce that they have added a Wholesale Department to their establishment, which will be conducted on the Cash principle. Dealers from a distance should call and examine.

A Democratic Convention in New Hampshire has passed a resolution in favor of Mr. Garrett Davis' proposition to call a national convention to "restore and save, if possible, our glorious Union, in the spirit of justice, compromise, and concession in which it was framed."

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has sent a circular letter to all the troops from that State now in the field, threatening to deprive the families of all those who enlist in the regular army of State aid.

Papers at Washington say, that foreign mediation is imminent.

MORGAN, THE GUERRILLA CHIEFTAIN, A GOOD JUDGE OF "SOMETHING TO TAKE" AS WELL AS A HORSEMAN.—Morgan's thieves, during their brief stay in this place, found time to break into our office and steal our flags, which they sacrilegiously tore up and trampled in the dust. They also broke into our desk and stole a bottle of "Bitters" which had been presented to us by Dr. Roback. We are very sorry we forgot to flavor the Bitters with a dose of strychnine or rat-bane.—*Richmond (Ky.) Messenger.*

Dr. Roback's Remedies.

We publish, in another column of to-day's paper, an article copied from the Cincinnati Times, descriptive of Dr. Roback's extensive medical establishment in that city. By the way, Dr. Roback's Remedies have obtained a great and deserved popularity with all classes. It has been but a short time since these Remedies were introduced into our section of country; yet Dr. Brennan, Dr. Roback's agent in this place, informs us that his sales of the Blood Pills and Blood Purifier now far exceed those of all other medicines for which he is agent, combined. The reason for this is, that they have stood the test of practical experience. We know this not only from the mouths of others, but we have used them in our own family with the very best results. For all diseases of the blood, general debility, whether proceeding from sickness or from natural weakness, indigestion, and all kindred ailments, we recommend the Scandinavian Remedies as the very best medicines extant. They are destined to achieve, not an ephemeral success, but a permanent and deserved reputation, which will render them a necessity in every family.—*Napoleon, O., North West, March 2. See advertisement. [Jan 8]*

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

Thomson years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantee to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that as regards prices, we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

MULLINS & HUNT,
Cheap Dry Goods Store,
2nd Street Maysville, Ky.
Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

APPLES.—Fifty Barrels of nice Russet Apples for sale cheap by
ALEX. MADDOX.
Jan. 1 Wall Street.

LAND FOR SALE!

170 ACRES MASON COUNTY LAND within three miles of Maysville, well watered and timbered; set in grass of long standing; bounding on public roads; well calculated for tobacco, and all kinds of grain, will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. A small tenement on the premises.
CHAS. E. DIMMITT.
Trustee of SINCULAR DIMMITT.
January 8-3m

NEW Boot and Shoe Store

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKES THIS method to inform all persons who wear Shoe Leather, that he has fitted up the room formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office, in CADWALLADER'S BUILDING, and furnished it with as good and fashionable assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

as can be found in this City, and that their whole attention will be

GIVEN AWAY

diseased. They will keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Balmors, Slippers, Pumps, &c., for Men, Ladies and Children. Also, Ladies, Childrens and Gentlemen's CONGRESS GAITERS and BOOTS, always on hand, and made to order, and warranted to fit or no sale.

Repairing done with neatness and a short notice.

Persons who wish to be dealt honorably with and get the worth of their money, are invited to call at

MARTIN & BRO.'S
In Cadwallader's Building, 2nd street.
Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862-1m

Hats.
A LARGE stock of superior Hats, embracing NEW YORK STYLE, French Standard, Soft, Wide and Stiff Brim Hats of every description, now in store and for sale by Wholesale and Retail.
M. R. BURGESS & SON.
Sep 4

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1863.

Sugar New Orleans, 13 1/4 to 14c.
Molasses.—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.
COFFEE 33 to 37 with upward tendency.
WHEAT.—Red 95c.; White \$1 05.
FLOUR.—Selling at from \$5.50 to \$6.00.
Whisky.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 85c.
Crush Sugar, 15c.
Gran " 15c.
Loaf " 15c.
BACON.—Sides 50c.; Hams 60c.; Shoulders 8 1/2 cents.
LARD.—7 to 7 1/2c. per lb.
HEMP.—\$50.00 per ton.
Tobacco.—Selling at 50 to 100 lbs.
MACKEREL.—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Halfbbls. 5.50, Quarters \$3.25.
SALT.—60c. per bushel.
IRON.—Bar Iron 2 1/4; Nail Iron 3 1/4; Horse Shoe 3 1/2.
NAILS.—\$4 50 for 10d.
RICE.—9c. per lb.
FEATHERS.—33 to 34 cents lbs.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Apron Checks, Plaid Linseys, Shaker Flannels, Bed Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Mouseline Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for CASH ONLY.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.
Maysville, Ky., October 2nd, 1862.

NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE

AND DRY GOODS NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,
Second Street,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS OF THE Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices. Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERN, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Particular attention will be paid to orders.
Aug. 23 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati

STOP AT THE MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,
J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

E. C. PHISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 14, 1862.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY

STOP AT THE DONIPHAN HOUSE:

WHERE YOU CAN GET

YOUR MEALS FOR 25 CENTS!!
[October 30th 1862]

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of OVER COATS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices.

We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the way have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them.

Also, TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,
Nov. 6, 1862-1y. Maysville, Ky.

GRAIN, GROCERY, AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash or WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. **BEN PHISTER.**

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, 1/2 barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

CANDLES.—Star & S. Union World Candles, of best quality, at **BEN PHISTER'S.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market, paying highest prices. **BEN PHISTER.**

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth Street bet. Main & Sycamore,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER, PROPRIETORS.

JOS. F. FERRIE,

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN RE-PAIRED and RE-FITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the "Goddard." No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER,
JOS. F. FERRIE.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

SOLOMAN KINSLER, Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphan House.)

SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, of the latest styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

nov. 27-ly

DONIPHAN HOUSE,

(FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE.)

Between Sutton and Wall Streets,
MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY

A. DONIPHAN, Proprietor

THE ONLY ONE DOLLAR DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Travelers are respectfully requested to give it a trial.

Daily Stages leave the door for all points in the interior. [June 19, 1862-1y.]

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

[June 19, 1862-1y]

REMOVAL!

GEO. BROWN, has removed to the

Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and LIBERAL TERMS.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF WESTERN LAND, in Livingston County, Missouri, for good likely negroes. The owner has refused \$2,000 for the land. Apply at the

July 31, 1862. **BULLETIN OFFICE**

U. S. MAIL LINE. Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet

THE FINE, NEW AND SPEEDY STEAMER, This fine Steamer was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.

MAGNOLIA,
J. H. PRATER, Commander.

T. P. LAWRENCE, Clerk.

Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M.

Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.

Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth.

REGULAR TRI

meny and others to the notice of Dyspepsia, persons and to all who require a stimulating medicine.

SUCH NEWS WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.

They are sold by Medicine Dealers generally. Price 75cts. per bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO. Cincinnati, Ohio, Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, to whom address all orders.

For Sale by

Section & Broderick; Mayesville,
G. G. Watson; Foster,
Grain & Co.; Hillsboro.
A. Boyd; Sharpsburg;
John F. Shepherd; Grayson,
Elk & Co.; Carletonburg;
J. H. Hensel; Ashland;
Hunter & Meade; Ripley, Ohio

CHEESE.

DICKERT'S Blue Grass Cheese always on hand and for sale.